

HUERTA CONSENTS TO MEDIATE MEXICAN CRISIS WITH THE U. S.

20 MEXICANS EXECUTED
AT VERA CRUZ FOR SNIPING
AND RED CROSS VIOLATION

First Uncensored Story of the Fall of Mexican Port Recites Drastic Measures Found Necessary to Stop Murdering of Americans.

BRYAN "GRAPE JUICE POLICY" HAMPER NAVY

By ROSCOE C. MITCHELL,
On Board U. S. S. Louisiana.

(Taken off at sea by dispatch boat today Saturday night and transmitted via Point Isabel, Tex., as first uncensored story of fall of Vera Cruz.)

Point Isabel, April 26.—When word reached Admiral Badger on the flagship Arkansas just before Thursday midnight of the strong possibility of Huerta and Carranza joining forces to drive the Americans from Vera Cruz and to resist an attack on Mexico City, instructions were flashed to Capt. Cooper, of the Louisiana, to proceed to Galveston at full speed.

Despite the fact that her landing force of 418 jacksies and marines had been sent ashore in the afternoon, the Louisiana was steaming out of the harbor of Vera Cruz at 12:35 Friday morning. Capt. Cooper was on the bridge when a radiogram from the flagship warned him to keep a close watch for the three Mexican gunboats, Zaragoza, Vera Cruz, and Bravo, which, it was suspected, were cruising north of Tampico, ready to attack the army transports.

Ordered to Wait Over Act.

"Do not fire on the gunboats unless some overt act is committed," was the substance of Admiral Badger's instructions.

When I left Vera Cruz Thursday night, the marines, under command of Lieut. Col. Charles G. Long, were throwing up intrenchments to the east and north of the city in anticipation of an attack by the federal forces under Minister of War Blanquet, who was expected to come from Mexico City with reinforcements to Gen. Maas, who had retreated when the first detachment of marines and jacksies were landed by Admiral Fletcher on Tuesday afternoon.

Refugees had just arrived from Mexico on a special train flying the British flag and guarded by armed sailors of Admiral Craddock's British flagship Essex. They reported that the train had been stopped by the federals half a dozen times between Mexico City and the San Francisco Bridge of the Mexican Railway, near Vera Cruz. The situation was reported as grave in Mexico City, where, on Tuesday night, the American flag was trampled under foot and split open in the plaza by a mob of Huertistas.

Papers Denounce Americans.

One of the leading daily newspapers of Mexico City denounced the Americans bitterly and called upon all patriotic Mexicans to take up arms in defense of the national honor.

"Patriotic Mexicans, recaptured Vera Cruz and make sausage meat of the cowardly American sailors to feed your dogs," was one of the headlines of this newspaper.

There was quiet in Vera Cruz as the Louisiana put to sea.

Jacksies with rifles and bayonets were patrolling every street in the city. Only an occasional shot was fired at them by the "snipers," who caused so much trouble from Tuesday afternoon until Thursday morning.

Marines were making a house-to-house canvass of the city, confiscating all arms and ammunition. Scores of the sharpshooters were arrested, while some were shot. On the house-tops of many buildings the marines found "snipers" with half-bushel baskets filled with ammunition.

Twenty Mexicans Executed.

I was told by marines and business men of Vera Cruz that eight prisoners who had been arrested for firing on the American Red Cross had been executed on Wednesday evening, and that twelve others were lined up and shot by the marines under Maj. Catlin on Thursday morning.

Capt. Harry McEl. P. Huse, Admiral Fletcher's chief of staff, denied that any prisoners had been executed. He told me, however, that it probably would be necessary to resort to such tactics.

Because of the rigid censorship enforced by Admiral Fletcher over all cable dispatches the full story of the fall of Vera Cruz has not been told before this. Naval Constructor Gatewood, the censor, refused for many hours to permit the correspondents to cable the

BRITISH MINISTER
SAVES AMERICAN
LIVES IN CAPITAL

Carden and Other Englishmen Help Refugees Escape Mobs.

CRADDOCK TO RESCUE

British Admiral Takes Out Train from Vera Cruz After U. S. Force Is Driven Back.

OFFERS TO SEND WORD TO MAAS

Canada Offers Foreigners to Leave City as Famine an Epidemic Threaten to Break Out.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN,
Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

Vera Cruz, April 26.—Although Huerta has consented to permit Americans to leave Mexico City, fear for United States nationals throughout the country has been heightened by President Wilson's acceptance of the mediation proposal. It is feared that the Mexicans will take Washington's willingness to bring about peace as a sign of weakness.

American lives have been saved in the capital by Sir Lionel Carden, the British Minister, and other British nationals. They have interceded for many Americans held in peril of Mexican vengeance, and have been instrumental in the safe departure of American refugees.

Americans Driven Back.

Tonight Admiral Craddock, commander of the British naval force here, with a detail of British marines, took a special train out of Vera Cruz to meet a trainload of refugees from the capital. Two trains which started out with the same purpose, but guarded by American marines and bluejackets, were met by a large force of Mexicans and forced to return.

More than 4,000 Huertistas are entrenched at the point where Gen. Maas had the track blown up, and Admiral Fletcher has not thought it advisable to attempt to dislodge them at this time. Admiral Craddock also volunteered to Admiral Fletcher to send a message to Gen. Maas from Consul Canada, demanding the release of two Americans, who are held by Huertistas at Cordova and Orizaba. It had been reported that these men were murdered, and grave fear is entertained for them here.

Will Send Officer.

Admiral Craddock announced tonight that he will send a staff officer to Mexico City to call on Huerta for information as to the fate of foreigners who have been unable to leave the capital.

Until early this evening Admiral Craddock had received no word from the British minister at Mexico City in several days on account of the circumstance that all communication except by the wireless station of the German embassy, has been cut off. Admiral Craddock's government has instructed him to reach Carden in any way possible, and as quickly as possible.

The time limit for the surrender of arms by Mexicans in the city expired today, and tonight a second search was started for weapons after more than 10,000 arms of all kinds had been turned over to Provost Marshal Sellers. Mexicans now found armed will be executed as "snipers."

The weapons for which Provost Marshal Sellers gave receipts to the owners, included two cannons, three air guns, a machine gun, several old ball pistols, flintlock muskets, swords, machetes, daggers, rifles and many fine gold-mounted pistols. One business concern turned over a large quantity of ammunition and several hundred rifles and automatic revolvers.

Famine Threatens.

Consul Canada issued an order calling upon all Americans to leave the city at once. A famine is threatened, and it is desired to get all foreigners to leave, so as to reduce as much as possible the number of mouths to be fed. There is danger of an epidemic of yellow fever as well.

Much excitement was caused tonight by hydroplanes flying over the city. The air craft are part of the equipment of the battleship Mississippi.

Officials believe that the reports circulated by Huerta of the killing of women and children at Vera Cruz have not been their first effect, and that the inflow of Mexicans here will be hard to handle in another twenty-four hours. Thousands are walking in from the interior.

TORPEDO BOATS
QUIT CONVOY TO
HUNT MEXICANS

Huerta's Three Ships Said to Have Orders to Sink Transports.

DREADNOUGHT ON GUARD

Louisiana Puts Troop Vessels Through Protection Drill on Way to Vera Cruz.

MEN EXPECT TO SEE FIGHTING

Soldiers Confident Gen. Funston Will Order Immediate Advance Against Mexico City.

By CHARLES MICHELSON,
On Board the Dispatch Boat Bailey, by wireless to Brownsville, Tex., April 26.—Whatever view may be entertained elsewhere, on board the transports proceeding to Vera Cruz, and on the convoy, there is no opinion but that the Funston immediately on landing will proceed to march on Mexico City. The Bailey was among the transports all this afternoon. The officers will not admit the receipt of any orders calling for definite action, but believe they are going to delay just long enough to allow the cavalry and artillery, which started from Galveston today, to catch up before beginning definite operations.

The theory of aggressive action was borne out by another piece of military evidence. The torpedo boats Flusser, Spratton, and Kord, which started out to convoy the four transports, gave place yesterday to the big battleship Louisiana, which came from Vera Cruz to relieve them. The torpedo boats shot away to the west, where, according to the gossip of the fleet, they are now gunboat hunting.

Search Shallow Waters.

The Mexican gunboats Zaragoza, Vera Cruz and Bravo are supposed to be somewhere along the Northeast Mexican coast, with instructions to cut out the transports. The torpedo boats, by reason of their light draught, can penetrate the shallow bays and rivers in which the Mexican gunboats are probably hiding.

Nobody on board the transports takes the orders to the Mexican navy to capture or sink them very seriously. The pursuit by the torpedo boats, however, marks a departure from the pacification methods which have prevailed since the landing of the marines at Vera Cruz.

A Mexican gunboat, which actually took part in that action, firing on the marines from the bay, was merely warned with some firmness to cease firing, and was allowed to go on her way, although she was under the guns of the whole United States fleet.

The Mexican transport-gunboat Yucatan appeared with a Mexican regiment on board, coming to reinforce Gen. Maas.

She was told that Gen. Maas was no longer there to be reinforced, and was shooed on her way without a hostile word, let alone a hostile shot. The change from these methods to the gunboat hunting of which we got word today is significant.

Transports in Drill.

The Louisiana, which is now conveying the transports, is putting them through a course of maneuvers, problem intended more for drill than for immediate protection. She took charge a little before noon. Immediately, the transports formed in line with the battleship in the center. Probably a quarter of a mile separated each ship and the line was absolutely rigid for an hour.

Then the white transports started a march reminding one of Mr. Ziegfeld's best choruses. When they got down to a definite position, the four transports occupied the corners of a square, a mile each way, with the big battleship in the exact center. We had hardly finished admiring the five-of-diamonds arrangement, when the Louisiana dropped back to the line of the Mead and the McClellan. There she remained for several hours like a shepherd with a sheep-hound dog on either hand, driving the two sheep ahead.

Presently the Louisiana dropped still further back, while the four transports maintained the square. Shortly after dark, the Louisiana called to the dispatch boat and stopped while we ran up to her. The sea was running fairly high, but the battleship got a boat away and sent dispatches and mail to the Bailey, which we land with this dispatch. We were for a time in touch with the Esparranza, with American refugees on board. These fugitives seemed less than quinine, which they learned, awaited at the prospect of six days in quarantine, which they learned, awaited them at Galveston.

CONSISTORY DATE MAY 25.

Rome, April 26.—The date of the coming consistory has been fixed as May 25, when twelve new cardinals will be appointed. Including the Archbishop of Quebec and Abbots Gasquet, president of the English Benedictine Congregation.

FEDERAL TROOPS
LEAVE TODAY TO
STOP CIVIL WAR

President Decides to Comply with Urgent Appeals from Colorado Citizens.

300 KILLED IN 3 MONTHS

Frightful Atrocities Told in Messages from Coal Strike District.

BABE'S LEGS ARE BURNED OFF

Woman Shot Down While Giving Birth to Child—Authorities Amazed.

Federal troops will be ordered to the Colorado coal strike district today. The President will act in accordance with a request telegraphed from Gov. Amos, of Colorado, yesterday and scores of others which have poured into the White House from persons familiar with the atrocities alleged to have been committed there by the militia which has policed the mines for the past week.

The request for Federal troops was considered by the President at a conference in the White House today with Senator Thomas, of Colorado; Secretary of Labor Wilson, and Chairman Forster, of the House Committee on Mines and Mining. At this conference the President learned for the first time of heart-rending occurrences at the mines in the last few days.

Information was laid before the President that many children, some even of a few months old, and women about to become mothers, had been shot down by the militia in the volleys from their machine guns which swept across the mining settlements. The miners charge that the militia is made up of men no better than butchers. They declare that the State troops are not such at all, but mine guards who have been put into uniforms at the request of the mine operators. They plead for relief by putting the police work in charge of Federal soldiers.

Worse Than in Mexico.

The President called Secretary of War Garrison to the White House to learn what troops are available. Administration officials declare that the gravity of the situation in these mines exceeds that of the Mexican situation. It is pointed out in official circles that the toll of death in the mines in the last three months has been 200, while that at Vera Cruz had not exceeded a score.

This telegram, received by Senator Thomas from a friend near the strike district, was left at the White House last night.

"The situation is getting more urgent every minute. Strikers are absolutely disregarding truce, and took Petou mine near Walsenburg this morning, and at this moment heavy fighting is going on at Chandler mines, near Canon City. There has been heavy shooting there all day. I cannot hear of any fatalities. The strikers largely outnumber the mine guards and the men and their families have had to flee to the hills. Every probability of strikers gaining the camp and the possibility of their securing the machine guns there. The union has also purchased all the guns and ammunition in Glenwood Springs. We look for trouble there. They are also sending automobiles to small towns throughout the State and buying up guns and ammunition. I trust President Wilson will order Federal troops here tomorrow."

Among the incidents related to the Washington authorities in telegrams from the mining district were those of a child who had both legs burned off, and a woman who was burned to death while giving birth to a baby.

It is understood that the House committee plans to revisit Colorado to investigate the latest conflict at Ludlow.

HERD OF WILD HORSES

CATCH AND EAT FISH

"Banker Ponies" Live on Sandy Coast of North Carolina and Forage for Living.

Baltimore, Md., April 26.—On the coast of North Carolina there are several miles of low, sandy shore where nothing grows except a coarse grass, a few salt water weeds and wild parsley. On these banks live a strange breed of half-wild horses known as "banker ponies." These creatures are generally about twice the size of Shetland ponies. Every year the herd owners drive the "bankers" into pens, brand the foals with the proper mark and catch some of the older animals to sell to the dealers.

North Carolinians say the beasts must be starved eating grain, hay or grass, for they have always lived on the rank marsh grass of the marshes and on fish. They catch the fish themselves at low tide; with their hoofs they dig deep holes into the sand below high water mark, and when the tide falls they greedily devour the fish that are stranded in these holes. Often they fight briskly over an especially tempting morsel.

In captivity these strange horses are intelligent, but seldom are even in temper. Once tamed, they make excellent draft animals, for they have a strength disproportionate to their size. Foals bred from "bankers" in captivity make valuable animals—strong and intelligent.

HUERTA'S ACCEPTANCE OF A.B.C. PROPOSAL TO MEDIATE WILL BE RECEIVED TODAY BY SPANISH AMBASSADOR--HOSTILITIES CEASE TEMPORARILY

This leather-faced Indian—VICTORIANO HUERTA—will accept the A., B., C. proposal of mediation because he does not want a long and bloody war with the United States.

HUERTA'S WORD TO ARBITRATE
CLIMAXES DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS

Trainload of Americans Leaving Mexico City—Several Reported Shot at Encarnacion—Ranches Looted and Burned—Artillery Sails for Vera Cruz.

Here is a summary of yesterday's developments in the Mexican situation:

Although unofficial, the Spanish Embassy received advices from Mexico City that Huerta has consented to mediate the Mexican crisis with the United States.

Consul Carothers reported from Juarez that Gen. Villa "remained extremely friendly" and that there had been no break between Villa and Carranza. This was announced by Secretary Bryan.

Consul Shanklin, at Vera Cruz, confirmed reports that the statue of George Washington in Mexico City had been torn down. Thursday school children and women paraded Mexico City streets shouting: "Death to the Gringos" and singing the Mexican national anthem.

Secretary Bryan stated that British and German warships are carrying American refugees from Tampico to Vera Cruz.

Albert Doer, manager of the American Smelting Company, at Aguas Calientes, now at Vera Cruz, reported that a num-

Official Communication from Mexican Dictator Will Be Delivered to Diplomatic Representatives in Washington of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—Elimination of Huerta and Restoration of Constitutional Government Now Confronts Pacifiers.

NEWS RECEIVED BY SPANISH EMBASSY, ALTHOUGH UNOFFICIAL, IS GIVEN TO SECRETARY BRYAN

Huerta has consented to mediate the present crisis with the United States government. This statement was made last night at the Spanish Embassy, which has been designated by Huerta to represent him at Washington.

Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, says that his advices were not official, but that he had received word from Mexico City that Huerta had consented.

Huerta's Official Message Awaited.

It is expected that the official communication from Huerta will be received at the Spanish Embassy early today, to be delivered to the diplomatic representatives in Washington of Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

This means that all hostilities between the United States and Huerta will cease, at least pending the mediation proceedings. So far

as was learned tonight no word has yet been received from Carranza, but there is no doubt in Washington that he will be forced now through public sentiment in Mexico to become a party to the mediation.

Problem Not Solved.

The acceptance of the offer of the South American republics to mediate does not mean, by any means, that the entire Mexican problem has been solved. It does mean, however, that a crisis has been averted and that the chances are very much in favor of some developments which will prevent a renewal of the hostilities into which the United States has been forced.

There is nothing in the mediation proposal as submitted to Huerta which indicates the conditions imposed by President Wilson. These conditions are: That Huerta be eliminated and that constitutional government in Mexico be restored. When it comes to the working out of these fundamental problems in the Mexican situation there may be insurmountable difficulties, but all Washington drew a deep breath of relief when the news flashed from the Spanish Embassy that temporary relief at least was assured.

If Huerta finally accepts the conditions imposed by President Wilson and consents to his own elimination and the establishment of a constitutional government he will be reversing himself on his previous defiant stand toward these demands. On several occasions he has flatly refused to consider any such proposals.

In the present emergency, however, Huerta will find himself under tremendous pressure not only from the United States, but from practically all of the Latin-American countries.

Attitude Is for Peace.

The attitude of all of the Central and South American governments was clearly indicated by developments yesterday when several of them signified their willingness to join with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile in urging Huerta to accept the present opportunity to give peace in Mexico. The three A. B. C. governments of South America have based their representations to Huerta on the ground not only of peace in Mexico, but upon the broader ground of the effect upon all Latin-America. This latter plea offers Huerta an opportunity to yield without the humiliation that might result from a consideration solely of his own political fortunes and the immediate future of Mexico.

The news received by the Spanish Embassy, although unofficial, was immediately given to Secretary Bryan. To say that he was elated is putting it mildly. Mr. Bryan lost no time in getting in touch with the President, and there were evidences on all hands that the administration was now very hopeful indeed of a peaceful solution of the most threatening problem that has yet confronted it.

It was close to midnight when the good news first came from the Spanish Embassy, and there has not been time for the administration to consider its plans under the changed circumstances. There is no likelihood, however, of any recalling of troops or battleships or any backward step on the part of the United States at Vera Cruz until the mediation has been concluded.

PUZZLED OVER VIVISECTION.

Philadelphia Women in Quandary Since Dr. Sweet's Mistrial.

Philadelphia, April 26.—The Woman's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and its attorney, John R. K. Scott, are in a quandary in their campaign against vivisection in the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. In the face of the mistrial in their prosecution of Dr. Joshua Sweet for the alleged cruelty to animals in the use of the practice of vivisection, the leaders of the society doubt the advisability of seeking again to convict Sweet. They may not push this case to a retrial and may take no further steps in the campaign for many weeks.

The society will meet next Tuesday to discuss the situation and determine its policy of the immediate future.

The jury that tried Dr. Sweet for alleged cruelty to animals and heard testimony that dogs at the university suffered severe tortures failed to agree and was discharged.



GEORGE F. BAER.